NEW YORK CARDS.

WILLY WALLACH—
131 WILLIAM STREET, New York,
Importer of Foreign Folio, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes; Rehbach's Celebrated Lead Pencils, German Red Tapes, Gum Tickets, Inkstands, etc., etc.; Cardboards and Cards, Staple and Fancy Stationery generally, FOR THE TRADE. jy23 5eood

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR—
—With—
FILTER AND WATER COOLERS COMBINED,
involving important principles never before attained, which enables Meats, Fish, Milk, Vegetables, Fruits, etc., to be kept longer, dryer and cooler, with less ice than can be done with any other Refrigerator now in use.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers,
jy23 1m No. 456 Broadway, New York.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL—
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
A very variety of Blank-Book, Paper, Stationery, Steam Printing, Lithographic Work and Book-Binding.
☞Orders respectfully solicited. jy18 1y

KORFF BROTHERS—
GENERAL ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
54 William Street,
New York.
Bank Checks, Bills of Exchange, Fancy Envelopes, Ball Tickets and Invitations, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc., etc., engraved in the highest style of modern art.
☞Orders from the South respectfully solicited, and will be filled with promptness and at reasonable rates.
REFERENCES:
RUFUS BRO. & SEAVER, 44 Warren street, N. Y.
NIXON & ADAMS, Crescent Office, N. O. jy18 3m

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., etc.
Brewhill & Campbell,
—Wholesale Agents of—
THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY,
Warehouse No. 190 William street, New York,
Respectfully informs Merchants, Dealers, Jobbers, etc., that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of all the above mentioned goods, together with such others as are in use for every mechanical purpose.
☞Special orders for any goods which are not kept on hand will receive our prompt attention.
☞All goods furnished at manufacturer's prices, catalogues of which can be obtained upon application, or by mail resting as above. jy18 3m

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN—
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New York,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
GUNS, CUTLERY,
PLATED WARE, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
☞Sole Agents for Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, Heiffer's Army Razors. jy18 6m

THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
Ridley & Co.,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS,
(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot,)
NEW YORK.
CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, LOZENGES, etc., etc.,
In all their varieties, made exclusively from triple refined Loaf Sugar, without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.
Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and contrast them with those offered elsewhere.
☞Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for Families, put up to order, at prices ranging from $5 upwards.
☞Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade and shipped to order.
☞Orders by mail promptly executed.
☞Terms Cash. jy15 1y

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
And Combination Cushions.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 5, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858; and March 29, 1859.
For sale only by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers,
63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street,
And the Patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
736 and 738 Broadway, New York.
☞These tables are in use and may be seen at "Miller's Southern Billiard Saloon," 103 Gravier street, and the "Philadelphia and Boston Club Rooms," New Orleans. jy21 1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Wm. L. McDonald,
412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The subscriber having made numerous additions to his already large establishment, and acquired additional facilities for the transaction of his rapidly increasing business, is prepared to furnish every description of
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms, and offers particular inducements to SOUTHERN PURCHASERS, equal, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory of the kind in the country.
jy14 1y WM. L. McDONALD.

SOUTHERN HAT HOUSE—
BYRAM, HIND AND BLISS,
—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in—
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, etc.
Importers of FRENCH HATS.
No. 19 Murray street, near Broadway,
New York.
JARVIS G. BYRAM. JOHN H. HIND. WM. H. BLISS.
BENJAMIN F. STATTS, Washington, Ark., Special Partner.
jy18 1y&W

WHITNEY & McDONALD—
No. 268 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
—Opposite the—
St. Nicholas Hotel,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
The latest importation of FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand. The reputation our house has always sustained for the style of its productions, has secured for us a large patronage from gentlemen who appreciate elegance and taste. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. my27 2m&W

TO COTTON PLANTERS—I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & MELLHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of
MY INVENTION
For
Spinning up the Seed Cotton on Plantations into Yarns,
And all business in relation to it.
I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same location, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raises, gins and bales the cotton, to spin it; that with the addition of machinery, costing about half what the increased value of the yarns the first year will be, and which is attended by surplus labor of the plantation, in little girls of 8 to 10, women, and old men inefficient as field hands, I DOUBLE OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME!
We spin the best Yarns in the world! The danger from fire of the gin-house is immensely reduced, with many other advantages of great value. Any one who is of your neighborhood, that will this fall fully demonstrated by its successful daily operation on the plantation of Col. Geo. S. Yerger, near Yazoo City.
Planters desiring more full particulars, are referred to my Agents, as above.
Applicants for agencies will please address them, enclosing testimonials.
my3 4eaw GEO. G. HENRY.

J. J. BUTLER'S FLUID INKS—
These standard Writing Fluids are sold by,
D. FELT & STETSON,
F. DUREL & CO.,
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
J. C. MORGAN & CO.,
T. L. MAXWELL,
PETER HAWES,
PRIESLY & BRIN,
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
G. N. MORISON & CO.,
G. O. WOODMAN,
And Dealers generally.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES—
ALL SIZES, FROM 3 to 16 DIAMETER OF CYLINDER;
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 1½ to 30 horse power.
DRAINING WHEELS, from 12 feet to 30 feet diameter.
DRAINING PUMPS, from 8 to 20 inches in diameter.
Both Iron and Wooden frames, with Noiseless Rocker Boxes and Stearn's patent Eccentric Head Blocks.
Page's and Page & Child's CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
Double Circular Saw Mills, with Top Saws.
Strasbe's Iron Frames CORN and FLOUR MILLS, from 18 to 36 inches diameter.
NEWELL COTTON SCREWS, of 6, 7½, 9 and 11 inches in diameter, by 12 feet long, and geared for either horse or steam power.
SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, PULLIES, STANDS, HANGERS and Boxes of all sizes.
DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, and from 16 to 30 feet long.
CIRCULAR SAWS, up to 72 inches diameter.
DONKEY ENGINES, of various sizes.
INDIA RUBBER BANDS, of all sizes.
An assortment of all sizes of the above articles generally in store, ready for delivery at the shortest notice, and for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest prices.
Every article fully guaranteed.
Full printed Catalogues of prices will be sent to any address by mail.
S. H. GUMAN,
my9 4eW 70 Gravier street, New Orleans.

C. M. SUTHERFORD, COMMISSION Agent for the Purchase and sale of Slaves—Office and Yard, Carondelet near Barracks street, New Orleans, La. m25 1f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1859. NUMBER 120.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the firm of SEAMAN, PECK & CO., in this city and New York, was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult., the senior partners retiring. Either of the surviving members or their successors, CLAPP, MITCHELL & JACK, are authorized to sign in liquidation.
JNO. B. SEAMAN,
CHAS. C. PECK,
PHILIP G. MITCHELL,
JNO. J. GIDIERE,
Surviving Partners.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE this day formed a copartnership, and purchased out the stock of goods of the late firm of SEAMAN, PECK & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore on their own account. They will also attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm in this city.
EMORY CLAPP,
PHILIP G. MITCHELL,
EDWARD W. JACK,
JNO. J. GIDIERE,
Of New Orleans.
GEO. A. SEAMAN,
Of New York.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 1m

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF LANE, MAYFIELD & CO., having expired the 1st inst., by limitation, their name will be used hereafter in liquidation only.
J. A. LANE,
REDMOND ROGERS.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING entered into partnership under the style of LANE, SALTER & CO., will continue the Commission business as successors, assuming and liquidating the obligations of LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.
J. A. LANE,
RICHD F. SALTER,
J. JAY LANE.
New Orleans, July 2, 1859. jy2 1m

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF PAYNE, STEELE & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers will remain in the office of PAYNE & KEMP, at the old stand, and Mr. JOHN K. BELL will attend to the settlement of the business, being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, as are also all the members of the firm.
E. G. PAYNE,
C. STEELE,
F. PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP—CLAIBORNE, STERLE & F. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of Payne, Steele & Co.) having associated themselves with WM. M. PINCKARD, (of the late firm of Geo. M. Pinckard & Co.) for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale Grocery business in New Orleans, under the firm of PINCKARD, STERLE & CO. They will occupy No. 35 Tchoupitoulas street, a few doors above the old stand of Payne, Steele & Co., and in the same block of buildings, until their spacious new store is finished, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets.
WM. M. PINCKARD,
CLAIBORNE STERLE,
FERDINAND PINCKARD.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy2 1f

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF A. B. JAMES & CO. is dissolved this day, according to articles of agreement, and the name of this firm will hereafter only be used in liquidation.
A. B. JAMES,
ROBERT MCREE,
EMORY CLAPP.
New Orleans, June 30, 1859.

NOTICE—A. B. JAMES AND ROBERT McREE WILL, from this date, continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the firm of A. B. JAMES & CO., for their own account, at Nos. 37 and 39 Magazine street.
A. B. JAMES,
ROBERT MCREE.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy4 1m

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. BURNSIDE & CO., is this day dissolved, by limitation retiring from business.
JOHN BURNSIDE,
NELSON McSTEA,
J. R. VALUE.
New Orleans, June 30, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE associated with them STEPHEN K. FOWLER and OGDEN R. DUNNING, under the firm of McSTEA, VALUE & CO., and will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and liquidate the affairs of the late firm of J. Burnside & Co.
NELSON McSTEA,
J. R. VALUE.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy4 1m

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. P. WHITNEY & Co., is dissolved this day by limitation as to mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation only.
R. B. SUMNER,
J. H. HAGERDORN,
ADDISON CAMMACK,
ALBERT CONVERSE.
New Orleans, June 30, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED THIS day a copartnership for the transaction of a Commission and Ship Brokerage business, under the style of Cammack & Converse, and will continue the business of the late firm of J. P. Whitney & Co.
ADDISON CAMMACK,
ALBERT CONVERSE.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. No. 35 Carondelet street.

IN RETIRING FROM THE SHIP BROKERAGE business, we take occasion to recommend to our friends our late partners, Messrs. Cammack & Converse, and to ask for them a continuance of the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the late firm of J. P. Whitney & Co.
R. B. SUMNER,
J. H. HAGERDORN.
New Orleans, June 30, 1859. jy1

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JOHN TOURO & CO., and will continue the Ship Brokerage, Commission and Forwarding business.
JOHN TOURO,
CHARLES H. CLAPP,
Office No. 26 St. Charles street.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 1m

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the style of WILSON, MASSIE & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission business and agency for the sale of manufactured tobacco, and are located at 32 Gravier street.
DANL. WILSON, Jr., New Orleans.
CHAS. M. MASSIE, Charlottsville, Va.
HENRY LECKIE, New Orleans.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 2m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned and LOGAN McKNIGHT, (partner in commerce,) is this day dissolved, as per act of partnership bearing date New Orleans, 1st of February, 1859. J. C. GOODRICH and H. L. GOODRICH will sign in liquidation.
J. C. GOODRICH,
H. L. GOODRICH,
B. M. POND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of GOODRICH & CO., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at the same place as heretofore.
J. C. GOODRICH,
H. L. GOODRICH,
B. M. POND.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 6m

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of LEIGHTON & BARBOT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHAS. LEIGHTON, who alone is authorized to collect and settle all debts of said firm.
CHAS. LEIGHTON,
F. X. BARBOT.
New Orleans, June 30, 1859. jy1 1f

COPARTNERSHIP—E. G. PAYNE, Senior Partner of the late firm of PAYNE, STEELE & CO., has this day associated with him JOHN KEMP, Jr., long connected with the house of Hall, Kemp & Co., under the name of PAYNE & KEMP, and will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business at the old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 Tchoupitoulas street.
E. G. PAYNE,
JOHN KEMP, Jr.
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. jy1 1m

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of HULLITT & WHALEY, transacting business as Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Produce Merchants, at 15 and 16 New Levee, next to corner Gravier street.
CUTHBERT HULLITT,
THOMAS WHALEY.
New Orleans, June 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. L. JOHNSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of John Johnson, Jr. The survivor will attend to liquidating the business of the late firm.
J. L. JOHNSON,
for J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
In liquidation.
New Orleans, June 15, 1859.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS with the late firm of J. L. JOHNSON & CO., will call at the counting room of Messrs. Bright & Wisby, where all settlements will be made, until further notice.
J. L. JOHNSON.
New Orleans, June 17, 1859. jy18 2m

SAINT LOUIS HOTEL—THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the Saint Louis Hotel and furniture, will inform its old patrons and the public, that it will be closed during the summer for additions, alterations and repairs, and will be refurnished and re-opened on Tuesday, November 1st, to receive their reception.
O. E. HALL & CO.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1859. jy1 6m

SAINT CHARLES HOTEL—WE HAVE TAKEN a lease of the Saint Charles Hotel for five years, and embrace this opportunity to thank the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and will inform them that the Hotel will, during the Summer, be thoroughly renovated, painted and furnished, and we hope, on the opening of the season, to again have the pleasure of entering to their wants, which we promise to do in a satisfactory manner.
D. M. HILDRETH & CO.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1859. jy1 6m

NOTICE—TO CONFORM WITH THE LATE ACT OF the Legislature of the State, the style of our firm from this date is changed to JOHN D. BEIN & SON.
FAIRSTLEY & BEIN.

JOHN D. BEIN. LAWRENCE G. BEIN.
JOHN D. BEIN & SON,
—Importers and Dealers in—
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Iron, Steel, Nails and Sheet Copper, Pitcoals, Nails, Iron, etc.
Wheelwright's and Carriage Maker's Trimmings.
Agents for manufacturers of Tennessee Iron, Cast Iron Pipes, Plantation Bells, Sheet and Bolt Copper and Sal. Soda.
Nos. 38 and 31 Camp street.
New Orleans, July 2, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL Department—The Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 14, 1859, and will terminate in the ensuing March.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. CENAS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
R. S. CHAILLE, M. D., and W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.
The Rooms for Dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October.
The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.
The students accompany the Professors in their visits, and free of expense enjoy extensive clinical and practical instruction.
Preliminary to the Course, Lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheater of the Hospital, on the 1st of October, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and other subjects, without any charge to students.
The Administrators of the Charity Hospital have kindly tendered to Anatomy Subjects, and other material, which may be needed for the use of the students.
THOS. HUNT, M. D., Dean.
jy2 1m

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1859.

FIERY TIMES.

Yesterday, we think, was the hottest day we have had this summer. It was one of those days which draw a distinct line of demarcation between humans of the salamandrine genus and those of the ordinary flesh and blood kind. The heat was actually dreadful; and the Crescent crew sweated to death, prickly heated, and generally enervated, demonstrated that there was not a salamander in the crowd.

Little did we dream that we were to have insult added to injury, by a direct nocturnal visit of the fire-god, after the scorching persecution of the so-called day-god. Though the one made us suffer, he kept at a respectful distance, and allowed our office to remain unendangered. The other stole upon us unawares at night, at quarter past nine o'clock, not having the audacity to pitch right into Crescent office, but aiming to kill two birds with one stone, by alighting in the bookstore and bindery of Messrs. P. Hawes & Co., No. 68 Camp street; which building is the only one between the Crescent and Picayune offices.

The fire was first apparent to the printers of the Crescent, in the fourth story. Smoke commenced streaming up through the crevices between the floor and the North wall; the printers, thinking the fire was in the Crescent building, and by some accident in their own floor, wasted all their available water, dashing it at the smoke; but the smoke increased, and became so dense, that all had to drop their "sticks," leave their "takes" unfinished, and stampede down stairs to avoid suffocation.

Another moment showed the fire to be in Hawes & Co.'s bindery, toward the rear in the third story. Our printers started the alarm; the boys who generally stay about printing offices informed the nearest fire companies of the fire, by leg-telegraph; the firemen, hearing that two printing offices were on fire, nearly broke their necks coming, and were unlimbered and at work before St. Patrick's bell, with its sonorous tongue, said, "There *is* a fire." It tolled the news of a fire, and told the truth.

Before the firemen could get their ladders and hose into effective use the flames were belching out furiously over Camp street, and threatened a repetition of the catastrophe which laid the same row in ashes some eight or nine years ago. But the firemen acted with their usual energy, and showed that they were quite as willing to save a printing house as any other sort of a house. We thought they acted with more than their usual death-defying energy; but that might have been owing to the fact that we were in an uncommonly advantageous situation to witness and appreciate their services. We well knew that had the fire got through the wall with the smoke none of our sweating day's labors would have benefitted or entertained the readers of the Crescent—that there would be (shocking to think of) no Crescent on Wednesday morning! Presses, it is true, were at our service all over town; but had the fire got through it would have burnt unfinished copy, melted un-made-up forms, and subjected the Crescent to a temporary death! With these things staring us in the face, "phancy our sweethearts," or, to speak more solemnly, imagine our sensations!

Thanks to the firemen, the flames were quenched between walls, neither damaging the Picayune or Crescent offices, nor destroying the building in which they started. Messrs. Hawes & Co.'s bindery, in the third story, was of course consumed, destroyed partly by fire and partly by the water thrown. The second story, below, was occupied by lawyers' offices, which were well washed by the descending water. The book and stationery store, on the street floor, had its contents much damaged by the water. The fire, we learn, started at or near the head of the stairs in the bindery; how, we were unable to ascertain. The two printing offices sustained no other loss than a smoking, some little water, and a temporary suspension of business.

The acknowledgment which we and our neighbors of the Picayune made to the firemen during and after their labors, was, though trifling, the best expression we could give to our feelings. That was not enough. We will here editorially express our sincerest thanks to them. One hardly knows how to actually appreciate the firemen, until his own house is on fire or in danger of fire.

Before the firemen were well on the start from Camp street, another alarm was given. They went tearing up town, and found the fire in the "Phœnix Mills," a coffee-grinding establishment on Rampart street, opposite the New Basin. The firemen pitched in and stopped it before it had burnt more than a stairway.

The firemen were not ready to leave the Phœnix Mills, when the bells again rang for another light, which was visible further up town. That spot they reached in good time, though they had a long and fatiguing run, for the workshop had already done. A small frame cottage, at the corner of Second and St. Denis streets, in the back part of the Fourth District, was the fuel. It was entirely destroyed. Many another cottage would have shared its fate, but for the prompt arrival of the firemen.

We may add, that yesterday afternoon there were two false alarms of fire. The firemen had quite a benefit during the afternoon and evening.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.—Late advices from Dominica state that great hopes were entertained of a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between the Government of the Republic and that of Denmark—the latter having received the Dominican Plenipotentiary very favorably. The issue of irredeemable paper by Baez during his Administration had led to considerable trouble with the representatives of foreign governments residing at San Domingo.

TREASTER TROVE.—At a vendue of personal property of Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Dauphin county, Pa., a few days ago, a bag of flaxseed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dollars in gold and silver coin were found therein. The treasure was then retained by the executors.

A NINE ACT TRAGEDY.—Mr. Perry Winkle, a gentleman of "foreign extraction," but whose proclivities are strongly American, and who has been for many years a resident of California, in the immediate neighborhood of one of the Indian Reservations, favored us yesterday with a perusal of an unfinished tragedy, entitled "Wah-nee-tah; or, the Murdered Maid of the Nome-Lackee." During his residence in the vicinage as above mentioned, the author studied the working of the Indian Reservation system, and was charmed with its success. While thus engaged, the mournful story which forms the basis of the sanguinary tale was related to him. Being a close and philosophic observer of men and manners, he at once perceived what a sensation might be created by the dramatic representation of the raw head and bloody bone story thus told; and nerved by the influence of genius determined to accomplish it. Big with this purpose, he shut himself up in a log cabin, on the "sunny slope" of a mountain, and denying himself the society of those around, he subsisted alone on the flapjacks, and frijoles of five months, during which his locks turned gray and his cheeks shrivelled, but "mind conquered matter," and he came from his retirement with three "acts" of the tragedy complete. The plot is simple, but forcible, and does credit to genius alive. The heroine, Wah-nee-tah, a young digger damsel, finds an American prospector dying in the mountain; she nurses him, and feeds him on acorns and grasshoppers, mixed half and half; with this nutritious food, and through her fostering care the stranger recovers, gets "on," and departed, leaving Wah-nee-tah, who "never told her love," discomsolate. Time rolls on; the rescued miner is appointed Indian Agent, and returns to the Reservation, where he is met by Wah-nee-tah with open arms. And now begins the intense interest of the play. The young diggers of her tribe are jealous. They conspire to lay waste the agent. Wah-nee-tah discovers and reveals the plot. An open revolt follows, and they all pitch in so rashly that forty-one of them are killed at the end of the third act. This was particularly unfortunate, and the author laments his inability to hold the diggers back; but he assures us that he is about taking a trip into the mountains to get a fresh lot of diggers to work out the remaining six acts of the play. When completed, it will be, emphatically, the drama of the day.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH MEXICO.

VALUABLE TRANSIT PRIVILEGES.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE DESIRED.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The treaty recently negotiated by Mr. McLane, our Minister at Vera Cruz, with the Juarez Government, has just been received at the State Department.

The treaty gives us the right of way across the Northern States of Mexico, between the Rio Grande and the ports on the Gulf of California, with a guarantee for their protection.

The safety of the right of way and valuable transit privileges, have been secured to the Louisiana Tehauntepec Transit Company. The privilege is granted of erecting warehouses at the terminii of the several Transit routes.

The treaty also grants to the United States the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes, and the right to send troops to protect the Transit routes if Mexico fails to do so.

It also grants the right of free entry and transit of all goods bonging or consigned to American citizens of Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California and across Sonora.

It also concedes to American citizens residing in Mexico, entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinions and worship.

Lastly, a clause is added, which indicates the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of protectorate of the United States whenever the latter Government signifies its readiness to form such an engagement.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The cotton market closed firm at 12¼c. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day amount to 2500 bales. The Flour market closed dull. Sales to-day 11,000 barrels. Corn closed dull. Sales to day 19,000 bushels. Pork closed dull. Eastern Mess Pork $15 25 to $15 50. Whisky closed steady at 25c. Sugar closed buoyant and prices of all qualities have considerably advanced. Fair Orleans sugar is quoted at 6¾ to 7c.; Muscavado 5¾ to 6¾c. Coffee closed quiet and prices have declined ¼ to ½c. Molasses closed steady at 40c.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The flour market closed steady at $5 for Superfine. Corn closed firm at yesterday's quotations. Oats closed dull at 44c. Whisky closed steady at 24c. Western Mess Pork $15 50; sales to-day 200 bbls.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 12.—The cotton market closed buoyant, and prices have advanced 1 to 2 francs. Orleans Bas closed at 105 to 105½ francs. The sales for two days were 12,000 bales.

The Bark Jennie Pitts.

NORFOLK, July 26.—The bark Jennie Pitts, Capt. Amory, from Havana, bound for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar, put into this port to-day on account of the death of the captain at sea.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Mississippi at this point is rising slowly. The upper streams are also rising.

VICKSBURG, July 26.—The steamer Lucy Holcombe passed down at 2 o'clock this evening.

THE LATE LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.—A letter of the 20th inst. from Saline county, Mo., to the St. Louis Democrat, gives the following particulars of the lynching of three negroes:

Some time ago, you will recollect, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverley, in this county. He was caught after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the Sheriff was conveying him to prison he was set upon by the crowd, and taken from that officer. The mob then proceeded to the jail and took from thence two other negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton, to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him, and set it on fire! Then commenced a scene which, for its sickening horrors, has never been witnessed before in this, or perhaps any other place.

The negro was stripped to his waist, and barefooted. He looked the picture of despair—but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him, and its effects were soon made visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered about his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks for mercy—for death—for water! He seized his chains—they were hot and burnt the flesh off his hands. He would drop them and catch at them again, and again. Then he would repeat his cries; but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burnt into a powder. Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene until it was too late to change it, retired disgusted and sick at the sight. May Marshall never witness such another spectacle.

The ends of justice are surely as fully accomplished by the ordinary process of law as by the violence of an excited populace.

If the horrors of the day had ended here, it would have been well, but the other negroes were taken and hung—justly, perhaps—but in violation of law and good order. They exhibited no remorse. One of them simply remarked, "that he hoped before they hung him they would let him see the other boy burnt!"

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—The *Monitor Industrial* of the 23d June states that the President, General Don Julian Castro, having retired from the exercise of Executive power in consequence of the failing state of his health, Senor Manuel Felipe Tovar, assumed the supreme power, and formed a ministry. Among the gentlemen selected were the worthy and intelligent citizens P. J. Rojas for the Interior, Juan Jose Mendoza for Foreign Affairs, Manuel Cadenas Delgado for the Treasury; and General Domingo Hernandez, having declined the portfolio of the War Department, it was given to General Jose de la Cruz Paredes. This Ministry began its labors by forming a most liberal programme of government, the base of which was the faithful observance of the constitution and the laws, and providing for the pardon of political offenders, as well as organizing a Board of General Officers to be consulted in everything relating to the war.

At this stage of the proceedings the President appeared in the hall of government, where he found the Vice-President and his Ministers assembled, and stated that being already recovered, it was his wish to resume the command. The Vice-President retired, and the new Ministers presented their resignation, which was accepted.

General Castro having resumed the executive power, superseded after three days in forming his Ministry of persons connected with the party called Liberals, viz: Senor Francisco Arando, for the Interior; Dr. Manuel María Echeandia, for the Treasury; Estanlicio Rendon, for Foreign Affairs, and General Jose Laurence Silva, for War—all citizens who have figured greatly in the distinct periods of the Republic. This Ministry, like the other, inaugurated its policy by pardoning all persons compromised by political offences since the month of March.

In regard to the rebels, the *Monitor* says that in the east the Sotillos only remained among the forests of Orinoco, and that a numerous army occupied those provinces, which might be considered as pacified. In the west Gen. Brito completely routed the factions of Guadarama, and marched upon that of Zamora, in combination with other forces. Six thousand well organized troops were operating against these factions, already reduced to a single center, and they would be soon annihilated. A small party that rose near Puerto Cabello had been also routed.

The railway works of Petare continued, and there was a considerable number of vessels in the ports. The crops presented very promising appearances. Four to five hundred rebels, headed by Guevara, were beaten at Moron, and completely routed, on the morning of the 21d.

The papers contain nothing further of the negro revolution.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN NORTH LOUISIANA.—The Mount Lebanon Baptist of the 21st says:

The drought is still heavy upon us. Yesterday and to-day showers have been passing, and in some places have been copious, while in others very little rain has fallen since the 8th day of May. In these dry sections the corn crops will be extremely light, though they are full where the showers have prevailed. Cotton is doing well, though wanting rain. The health of the country is good.

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off. God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and if we lack them, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

A Move of Senator Slidell.

(From the Vernon (Jackson parish) Times, 16th July.)

Mr. Slidell has commenced the canvass for the Senatorship, and we have been led to believe, has commenced it with calling into action all of his very illustrious tricks and cunning. Backing down in all likelihood, from all pretensions to the Presidency, our very candid senior Senator has made up his mind to hold on, if possible, to what he has; in coming to which conclusion he most probably hit upon another, to-wit: that it was highly essential to commence renewing his grip in good time. Acting upon this last consideration—and considering the nature of his tenure, it seems to be a very important one—our senior Senator takes upon himself the trouble to help organize the next Legislature, being aware, as some of the rest of us are, that it is that Legislature which is to elect his successor in the U. S. Senate. This, in the ordinary course of things, may be all right, but let us investigate a little further into the *modus operandi*, if you please.

Within the past month or six weeks, Mr. Slidell addressed to a member of the last Legislature, coming from North Louisiana, a very lengthy letter, in which, for the benefit of that member, he entered into a very lucid exposition of the present state and condition of Louisiana politics, alluded to the election for Senator two years hence, and was very communicative generally. Particularly did Mr. Slidell refer to some prominent Democrats of our State, and in the great anxiety of his soul for the success, not to say anything of the *harmony* of the Democratic party, warned his correspondent to beware of these disorganizers, or whatever else he may have styled them. This did Mr. Slidell, a very short time ago, in the great anxiety of his soul, as aforesaid, for the *harmony* and success of the Democratic party of the State of Louisiana.

The readers of this paper will bear us out in saying, that we have never, not even for once, uttered a sentiment in the least calculated to excite the public mind against Mr. Slidell, in any of the capacities in which he has appeared before the people. On the contrary, at a time when the clamor against him was the greatest, we lent our feeble aid to defend him from what we then regarded as unwarrantable assaults. This Mr. Slidell knows, and in a very kind letter to us he acknowledged his gratitude therefor. Still later than this, we renewed our expressions of confidence in Mr. Slidell's sense of fairness, and assumed for him, in advance, a position we regret he never occupied, if circumstances truly indicated where he stood. Arguing from these incontrovertible facts, it is demonstrably true, that if we have ever recognized such divisions in our party as "Slidell" and "anti-Slidell," we have been heretofore, so far as our paper was concerned, favorably disposed to the former.

But Mr. Slidell has gone too far in the boldness, for which even his enemies give him credit. He has, at a time when all seemed inclined to bury the past never to be exhumed, without any sufficient cause, insidiously, and he believe, for purely selfish purposes, sought to detract from the good character and political uprightness of time-honored men of our party. Hardly had the State Convention adjourned, and hardly had the tidings of harmony it proclaimed reached the country parishes, before Mr. Slidell, so far as he is able, attempts to annul the verdict of the Convention, and instead of exerting his influence to allay all past differences, we hear of him singling Democrats out *by name* and stigmatizing them with impure and insincere motives in their adhesion to the fortunes of Democracy. What sort of concord is this? Is it not a one-sided peace—a peace to damn one set of men and to inure to the advancement of another? What shall we say of such professions of amity and good-will?

Now, who is Mr. Slidell more than any other man, that he should arrogate so much authority to himself as to presume even that his is the prerogative to decide who are and who are not entitled to public confidence? Is his political escutcheon so spotless and so free from taint that he should become an oracle of undisputed sanctity? Can any one be so wholly oblivious of his past political history as not to know that a loose standard of party fealty would best suit that political history? We repeat Mr. Slidell has gone too far in this matter. The free-thinking Democracy of this section—our existence upon it—will countenance no such interference from men who has his influence through their past generosity.

But Mr. Slidell, it seems, went one step further, and undertook to indicate the sort of man his correspondent and fellow Democrats should send to the Legislature. This appears to us to be decidedly presumptuous in Mr. Slidell. Has he lost confidence in the integrity of the people? or, are they likely to elect legislators who may refuse to return him to the United States Senate? In which of these dilemmas does our senior Senator find himself?

It is easily guessed that Mr. Slidell was mistaken in his man, when he indited the letter above alluded to. He drew to the wrong card, and, unfortunately for him, made an enemy of one who has never done aught in the least contrary to the interests or welfare of our party. In all candor and sinc